[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1760.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1780.

NAPLES, *June* 6.

LAST accounts from Sicily we learn, that on the 19th of last month, mount Ætna began to discharge a lava from a new mouth within three or four miles from its crater. The lava had divided into three branches, the largest of which was about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and had run about 14 miles and destroyed a fine wood and two villages. As its direction was towards Catania (from which it is only about 12 miles distant) and as it advanced a mile in 24 hours, the inhabitants of that city, so often destroyed by eruptions of Ætna, begin to be alarmed. The earthquakes had not ceased, which makes it probable that the eruption of mount Ætna will be still more considerable. The inhabitants of Messina have been forced to quit the town, and encamp in the neighbourhood.

ZURICH, *June* 2. A very affecting scene has been just exhibited here. Mr. J. H. Waser, formerly minister of a church in this city, was beheaded on the 27th ult. This learned man was adjudged guilty of treason, for having inserted in the "political correspondence of M. Schlosser, professor at Gottinguen," some pieces relative to the administration of this canton, with notes which have been declared treasonable against government, tending to sedition, &c. To this accusation was added another for having appropriated to himself a document of the 15th age belonging to the public archives, of great value, the secretary of the city, who had entrusted him with it, having in vain demanded the restitution.

LEGHORN, *June* 7. On Monday last arrived in our road the Wasp, an English privateer, and was brought in with her a ship from Bastia, under French colours, which she had taken, with seven French officers, including a colonel, on board; there were also found in the vessel 976 French silver crowns, which the captain of the privateer has generously restored to the commander of the ship, and also returned to the officers every thing belonging to them.

The Wasp, a few days before making the above mentioned capture, took a Genoese ship, laden with salt provisions and hemp, bound from this port for Marseilles, and carried her into Mahon.

MARSEILLES, *June* 12. The chamber of commerce of this city hath, by order of the minister of the marine, caused the following ordinance to be published:

"The merchants and owners of privateers are to take notice, that they must enjoin the captains of their armed vessels, cruisers, and other ships, to conform themselves with the strictest attention to the regulations concerning neutral ships, and particularly to behave with the utmost circumspection towards Russian vessels, to give them as circumstances may require all the assistance in their power, not to intercept their navigation, though their cargoes may be destined for inimical ports, and not to seize any ships unless they have the strongest reasons for believing that they belong to the subjects of England, who disguise their flags and hoist those of some neutral powers to avoid being searched, or ships carrying contraband merchandises to the enemy, such as arms and ammunition."

PARIS, *June* 15. A merchant fleet under convoy of the frigates la Railleuse and la Ceres, the one of forty guns, and the other of thirty-two, is just sailed from Bourdeaux.

17. We still wait with impatience to hear from M. de Guichen, and flatter ourselves the first intelligence will be that he has taken St. Christophers, and perhaps Antigua, two islands of great importance to the English.

19. A letter from Cadiz of the 23d of May says, that the eight ships from Ferrol were arrived there, and were not to join the squadron commanded by M. de Beausset. That commodore cruises off the capes, merely to favour the entrance of the Fier Rodrique, with the ships under her convoy, expected at Cadiz from New-England. According to the same letter, all the batteries were going to play upon the fortress of Gibraltar, to make a diversion that will favour the flat bottomed boats destined to burn the Panther man of war and a frigate, which could not get out of the port since admiral Rodney left them there.

BREST, *June* 17. The frigate la Cybele, of 36 guns, commanded by Monsr. de Clugney, has received orders to sail on the 20th instant, with a convoy of 14 transports, laden with provisions and ammunition for the windward islands. A second convoy for the same destination is preparing with all possible expedition. This sufficiently shews, that the minister of our marine is determined to make the West-Indies the principal scene of war during this summer.

LONDON, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 18

"The archbishop of Paris has just gained a very considerable law suit, the object is upwards of 400,000 livres. He has presented that sum to M. Neckar, saying, that as no body understood better than him how to make establishments useful to the state, he begged he would dispose of that sum in such manner as he thought the most proper."

Several of the letters received from Charlestown, South-Carolina, since its reduction, confirm the former accounts respecting the intended conflagration of the metropolis of this empire, and that a horrid plan of public desolation in England had been frequently spoken of as the principal object of the first intelligence from Europe.

July 4. We learn from Lisbon that a large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of that kingdom, and a peremptory answer has been at the same time demanded from the court of Portugal by the Spanish ministry there to the request made by the court of Madrid, that English ships of war of every denomination shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbour. A copy of the late Spanish declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the court of Portugal to our envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

On Saturday an express was received by Monsr. Cavalli, the Venetian resident, that a conspiracy, set on foot for the purpose of cutting of the doge, with the whole of the council, had been discovered through one of the conspirators, who had made a disclosure of the plot, but a few hours before it was to have taken place. His excellency's advices add, that many persons of note appear to have been concerned in the conspiracy, and that preparations were making for bringing them to trial. The massacre was to have been executed on the 12th inst.

6. His excellency count de Maltzan, minister plenipotentiary from the Prussian court, has received his letters of recall, and will soon return home.

Extract of a letter from Orkney, June 16.

"There are certain advices from Shetland, dated the 8th current, that six Dutch East-India ships had put into Brassa Sound the 29th ult. on their way from India, the officers of which assured the collector of the customs, and other gentlemen at Lerwick, that Manilla was taken by the British forces for certain. These ships, being joined by two Dutch men of war, have proceeded for Holland, leaving another ship of war on that station, which was spoke with near Faniste the 11th current."

The special commissions for trying rioters in Surrey, will be opened on Monday next at St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treason, against lord George Gordon will be presented to the grand jury.

BASSETERRE, *August* 26.

On Thursday evening the wind shifting to the southward, and blowing very fresh it was productive of a very melancholy scene being presented to our view the next morning, there being no less than 10 or 12 vessels on shore at 8 o'clock. The wind still continuing in the same point until about 4 o'clock, P. M. and by that means encreasing the swell of the sea, the number of vessels on shore at that time amounted to 32, but since the wind has inclined a little to the westward, from which we have some flattering hopes that the dreadful havock and devastation it has been making, may conclude here. We are truly concerned to have it in our power to say, that one of his majesty's ships added greatly to this catastrophe, by being in the road 2 or 3 days prior to it, and endeavouring to impress all the sailors they could meet with, some they got, and the rest abandoned their vessels and fled from such oppression, by which means a number were lost through want of hands to get them under way. Such an untimely season for impressing we leave our readers to judge how far the tender feelings for fellow-creatures could actuate the minds of those who were the instigation of it.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 30.

As the public curiosity and anxiety must naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday last congress received a letter from gen Greene enclosing one from col. Hamilton, one of gen. Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed; that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: that col. Andrie, gen. Clinton's principal aid and confidant, was apprehended in disguise in our camp: that West-point (where Arnold commanded) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up as last Monday night: that he had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success: that though it was not probable the post would now fall yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to gen. Greene (who commands the army in gen. Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from gen. Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the vice-president and the council of this state and the justices of the supreme court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and though no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement signed between him and his accomplices to share the profit of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandise.

In making an estimate of his estate, he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, though he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffic and public plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the commissaries, and sell it or store it, though at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family and himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French nation and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character opposed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices; nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatise the president and council of this state, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters.

The Romans thought far otherwiſe, or we ſhould not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelias, and Anias, of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them we ſhould have deſpiſed and baniſhed from ſocial intercourſe every character, whether male or female, which could be ſo loſt to virtue, decency, and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the conſequence! Col. Andrie, under the maſk of friendſhip and former acquaintance at meſchianzas and balls, opens a correſpondence in Auguſt 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubleſs been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid iſſue we have deſcribed, and which but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence muſt have involved this country and our allies in great diſtreſs, and perhaps utter ruin.

The following are the reports of the manner of diſcovery, but we can only give them as ſuch, viz.

That col. Andrie came up the river in a frigate, and then went on ſhore in diſguiſe, ſuppoſed to meet Arnold, and finiſh their intended ſcheme; but it happened, that a Britiſh deſerter croſſed the river in the ſame boat, who knew Andrie notwithſtanding his diſguiſe. The deſerter took no notice of him in the boat, but haſtened up to Arnold's quarters to give information; col. Hamilton fortunately was there on buſineſs, and was preſent when it was given; he, with ſome others, haſtened immediately to the place, where Andrie was found, ſeized, and diſowned himſelf; but, in the mean time, Arnold fearing his plot had failed, and goaded by a guilty conſcience, fled to a boat at the river ſide, which conveyed him on board the frigate, where, for the preſent, he is out of reach of the puniſhment due to his crimes, though doubtleſs brooding over them, and where he will ſoon feel the ſtings of contempt which ever follows ſucceſsful treachery, but whoſe keen ſenſations muſt be doubly quickened under ſhame and diſappointment.

Andrie's fate is not yet known.

Extract of a letter from camp, Tapan, Sept 26.

"Loſt to every ſentiment of honour, and diſgraced by the inordinate thirſt for gold, general Arnold has gone over to the enemy. He was to have ſurrendered the important poſt of Weſt-point, and entrapped the commander in chief, who lodged at the poſt on the intended night of execution. The plot was providentially diſcovered, and the whole myſtery unravelled, though as yet I am unacquainted with the particulars. The ſubſtantial facts are, that major Andrie, the Britiſh adjutant general, who had been with gen. Arnold, and had obtained a plan of the works and an exact ſtate of them from him, on his return to make his report, about Tarry-town, was taken by three militia men, and delivered to col. Sheldon's regiment of horſe: in the bottom of one of his boots were diſcovered letters and plans which unfolded the helliſh ſcheme. It ſoon took wind, and was reported to gen. Arnold, and juſt before his Excellency arrived at the place, the general went on board a barge, puſhed down the river, and made his eſcape to the Vulture ſloop of war that lay oppoſite to Tallarel's-point. Tom Smith's brother was an accomplice, and is gone off likewiſe. Mrs. Arnold is at Weſt-point, or Robinſon's houſe, in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, and major Parkes is with her. The enemy's whole force, except a ſmall garriſon, had embarked yeſterday, and the plan was to have been executed laſt night."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, Sept. 27.

"Since writing you yeſterday, I am informed that it was Joe, inſtead of Tom Smith, who acted as an accomplice in this horrid plot; he is taken, and with major Andrie I ſuppoſe WILL GRACE A GALLOWS this day. No other particulars have come to my knowledge. The commander in chief is ſtill at Weſt-point, providing for its ſecurity, and ſearching the treaſon to the bottom."

ANNAPOLIS, *Oct. 6.*

John Hall, Nicholas Worthington, Nicholas Maccubbin, and William Brogden, Eſquires, are elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county, to ſerve in the enſuing general aſſembly.

David Craufurd, Thomas Duckett, Alexander Howard Magruder, and Thomas Claggett, Eſquires, are elected for Prince-George's county.

And Samuel Chaſe and Allen Quynn, Eſquires, for this city.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1780.

"Private letters from Camp ſay, that while Andrie was under the gallows, he informed thoſe who were about him, that if his life was ſpared, he would unfold ſome things of vaſt moment to the people of America; in conſequence of this, it is ſaid, he was reſpited for three days and has fully complied with his word; what is in truth and in fact the ſubſtance of his information is not now publicly known to congreſs; if Andrie's life is ſpared on this account, we ſhall have it to day from the general. As the reports go, females as well as males are engaged in the baſe purpoſe of deſtroying the liberties of their country; ſome of both ſexes are in this town, and a few days, perhaps a few hours, will diſcover who they are. I believe this diſcovery will produce ſome effects in this city; many of the whigs are warm and exceedingly exaſperated at the tories and thoſe who ſupported Mr. Arnold at the time he commanded here."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, from and after the tenth day of this inſtant, until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and to iſſue my proclamation accordly, provided the embargo be continued in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, ſo that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people reſiding on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the ſtate of Pennſylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the ſtate of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation iſſued on the ninth inſtant, by and with the advice of the council, the ſaid act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the ſtate of Pennſylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the ſaid act until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſq;
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the ſenate adjourned to the firſt Monday in November next, and the houſe of delegates to the third Monday in September laſt paſt, and ſubjects of the greateſt conſequence requiring the immediate attention and deliberation of the General Aſſembly; I have therefore thought it expedient that the General Aſſembly of this ſtate ſhould meet on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of October inſtant, and do therefore, in virtue of the power with which I am inveſted by the conſtitution and form of government, hereby appoint the ſaid ſeventeenth day of the current month for holding the General Aſſembly, of which the ſeveral ſheriffs of this ſtate are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at Annapolis this ſixth day of October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, Oct. 5, 1780.

ALL officers belonging to the regiment extraordinary now lying at this city, are earneſtly requeſted to join their regiment immediately. All ſoldiers of ſaid regiment on furlough, are ordered to repair to their duty without delay, on pain of being deemed deſerters.

ALEX. LAWSON SMITH,
lieut. col. com.

1 Paid

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Tueſday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Creigh Mackubin, on South river, formerly the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes; the greateſt part of the cattle and ſheep are fat and fit for killing. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, and the money will be expected before the things are taken away.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

160 Dollars

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall of Henry, at the head of South-river, Anne-Arundel county, about the 15th of September, a dark brown horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane, long ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

160 Dollars

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1780.

To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to

2 w4 MARY REYNOLDS,
next door to Mr. James Ringgold's.

Sept. 14, 1780.

For SALE,

A HEALTHY ſtrong negro man, about thirty-five years of age; he is a good carter and ploughman, and underſtands all ſorts of plantation buſineſs, he has been ſeveral voyages to ſea, and would make a good ſailor. For terms apply to Meſſieurs Baltman and Neth, merchants, Annapolis.

3 X

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying an act may paſs to confirm the laſt will of Joſeph Watſon, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceaſed.

JOHN POLTON,
w8 4 MARY POLTON.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general aſſembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the juſtices of ſaid county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finiſh the court-houſe, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

3 w8

Weſtminſter church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertiſement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that a law may be paſſed, to tax the pariſhioners of the pariſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miniſter of the goſpel, and for defraying other neceſſary parochial expences.

Signed per order of veſtry,
2 SAMUEL JACOBS, regiſter.

Cæcil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of St. Mary Anne's pariſh, do intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to paſs an act to enable them to ſell and convey the glebe land in ſaid pariſh, and to put the money ariſing therefrom to intereſt, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchaſed.

Signed by order of the veſtry,
4 THO. HUGHES, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber, having formerly petitioned the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to remedy ſome defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, ſituate in Cheſter-town, on Cheſter river, in the ſaid ſtate, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable houſe) that he intends to apply to the next general aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion, to have the prayer of his ſaid petition granted, of which all concerned are deſired to take notice.

4 ELEAZER M'COMB.

TREASURY-OFFICE,
Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this ſtate of the bills of credit emitted by congreſs, agreeable to an act of the general aſſembly.

4

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and long tail, and is branded on the near buttock I G. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges.

3 X THOMAS LUCAS.

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